



Advertisement.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

IN Conformity to the 32d Clause of the General Rules of the Society the Members and Subscribers are requested to return all Books belonging to the Library, which may be in their possession, on or before the 1st of January next.

N. B. No Books will be delivered from the Library from the 1st till the 7th of next January.

Bombay 16th December, 1818.

A CARD.

CIRCUMSTANCES over which we have no Control, will prevent the Gazette, Army List, and Directory, from appearing as early as we could wish, but can assure our Subscribers that the delay will only render them more per-

is proposed to publish them in four parts which may be bound up together separately at the option of the purchaser.

The first part will contain the Almanac and Memorandum book, the comparative Eras &c. &c.

The second part, will consist of authentic Lists of the H. C. Civil Service, of the Law Officers, Clergy, and of the European Libellants, with Abstracts of such Regulations as may be deemed interesting.

The third part, will be the Army List, all such Regulations and General Orders, as may be connected with it, and a Deaths, Promotions, & Alterations, during the year.

The fourth part, will contain the Navy List of the H. C. Marine, and of the Officers of the Port, with the Officers of the Commanders, the Regulation of the Dock Yard, of the Custom House, and such interesting matter calculated to render this publication, extensively useful.

Any suggestion from the numerous, and respectable Subscribers to the Gazette, will be carefully attended to, and any errors that have crept unavoidably in to our former Army list, will be corrected.

Price to Subscribers for the whole is 8 Rupees, and in proportion for the other parts.

Bombay, 16th December, 1818.

A CARD.

BOMBAY

New Establishment

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF

Young Ladies,

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an Economical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly meet with success; Mrs. HUNT in consequence submits the following most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS, and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES, & the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles, as Schools of the first consequence in England, which Mrs. HUNT will perform without the aid of Master's on the undermentioned terms, viz.

Board, English Language, Grammatical, Writing & Arithmetic, Plain Needle Work, and Embroidery in Silks, in Landscape, Fruits & Flowers, Rupees 25 per Mensem which includes (Medical Attendance excepted) every charge of Seminary.

Per Mensem.

on the Forté Piano to Boarders, . . . 20
in Drawing, ... 10
Dancing, ... 10
Bombay, 4th November 1818.

John Yeates
LATE PARTNER WITH
Baxter and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened his NEW COMMISSION ROOMS, with a general Assortment of Europe Articles, consisting of Hodgson's May Fleet Beer, in high perfection, Gibson's and Milroy's Cavalry, and other Sadlery, Curricles, Buggy, and Chariot Harness, Rich Cut Glass, Table services, Setts of Queen's Ware, an Elegant square Piano Forte well seasoned, Europe Floor Cloths of tasty patterns yard wide, also for a Room 28 by 17 1/2 feet, price Rupees 5 per yard, a small batch of high flavored French Claret at Rs. 16 per Doz. also Cognac Brandy, bottled in France, labelled Vingt Ans en Bouteille at Rs. 20 per Doz.

Bombay, 16th December, 1818.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
ATJ. Yeates's
Apollo Street,

A N Elegant Stuart's built Bengal Buggy, Patent Roasting Jacks, Cooking Apparatus for Boiling, Baking, and Roasting, occupying the small space of two Square feet.

Bombay, 16th December, 1818.

For Sale.

A EUROPE built Buggy (and excellent Harness) newly lined, and painted; together with a Capital Dark Grey Arab Horse, rising five years old, warranted, sound, and free from Vice, for further particulars inquire of D. COWASJEE MONACKJEE, opposite the Armenian Church.

Bombay, 16th December, 1818.

TO BE SOLD
By Auction,

AT A

GODOWN,
NEXT DOOR TO THE
Bombay Tavern

On Friday, and Saturday next,
THE 18TH AND 19TH INST.
The Undermentioned Articles,

MADEIRA, Red Port, French Claret, Cyder, and Beer, in Bottles, a few Books, Coloured Copper Plate Prints, Plain Green ware, Black Tea in Boxes and Various other articles.

Bombay 16th December, 1818.

Advertisement.

SIXTY, FINE ARAB HORSES, S just landed from the SHIP SOPHIA may be seen at DADY SUTTOCKJEE'S Stables.

Bombay 16th December, 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 16th December 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH DECEMBER, 1818.
By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Colonel Haskisson, commanding in (Kandish, of Capt. William Hore of His Majesty's 67th Regt. to be his Brigade Major, vice Campbell deceased—Date of appointment 23d Nov. 1818.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1818.

The undermentioned Gentlemen cadets for Infantry, who arrived in the Castle Forbes on the 29th Ult., having produced certificates from the secretary at the East India House of their appointments for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment and promoted to the rank of Ensign from the date of their arrival.
William Keys.—John Forbes, Thos. Marshall, Charles F. Elderston, James P. B., William Rollings.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major Gen. Henry Parker Lawrence, commanding the province of Guzerat, to visit the Presidency, for a period of one month.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on sick certificate to Assist. Surgeon James Mitchell on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Captain H. A. Hervey of the 7th Regt. N. I. and Barrack Master in the Northern Division of Guzerat, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate, for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The furlough to the Presidency granted on the 19th of Oct. to Lieut. Colonel Imack C. B. commanding at Malwan, is extended to the 20th instant.

Bombay Castle, 10th Dec. 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to cancel that part of the General Order of the 20th of February 1811, which directs all advances to officers belonging to the Establishment of Fort Saint George to be made on receipt; and to require all officers of the Madras Army to deliver in regular abstracts for the period for which they may desire their Pay, in the same manner, as is directed by the Pay Regulations of that Presidency Pages 1 and 2, the last Pay certificate being attached to the several abstracts.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Secy. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—December 9th, Cadet J. Lloyd Artillery, from Bengal.
Ditto Captain G. Hutchinson, 1st 10th Regt. from Mahar.
Ditto Lieut. George Sangster 2d 9th Regt. from Sattarah.
Ditto Captain Bayce Combe 2d Regt. M. N. I. from Malgaum.
Ditto Lieut. Coll. Ewart H. M. 67th Regt. from Calcutta.
Ditto 11th Cadet James Scott from Ditto.
Ditto 12th Captain A. Scott 6th M. Lt. Cavalry, from Europe.
Ditto Cadet Lechmere, from Bengal.
Ditto Cadet James Thomas Ditto.
Ditto Lieut. A. Seymour 2d 10th Regt. from Sevendroog.
Ditto Ensign J. Underwood 47th Regt. from Baroda.
Ditto 13th Lieut. King B. Establishment, from Calcutta.
Ditto Lieut. J. Cassans M. Artillery, from Seeror.
Ditto Captain J. H. Dunsterville Commissariat, from Poona.
Ditto Major C. J. Bond Artillery, from Poona.
Ditto Major Moodie M. N. I. from General Malcolm's Camp.
DEPARTURES.—December 11th, Major Hall 15 Regt. M. N. I. to Poona.
Ditto Lieut. Wallace T. Dunlop 2d 7th Regt. to Ahmedabad.
Ditto Lieut. Lawrence Bengal Artillery, to Surat.
Ditto Brigade Major A. Morse P. F. to Poona.
Ditto Lieut. George Sangster 2d 6th Regt. to Sattarah.
Ditto Captain J. H. Dunsterville, to Poona.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—December 9th, Ship Jessy Captain Alexander Landale, from Calcutta, November 9.
Ditto 10th, Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Moosa Peerbhoy, from Surat.
Ditto Ship Sophia, Captain J. A. Edwin, from Bassorah.

Ditto 15th, Ship Currimbuz, from Bassorah, left November 16.

Passengers per Jessy.

Lieut. C. P. King, Captain T. Henderson, Mr. H. Henman, Mrs. Landale and Child.

DEPARTURES.—December 11th, Ship Timandra, Free Trader, Captain James Baigrie, to London.

Ditto Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahamed, to Surat.

Ditto 13th, French Ship Sophia, Captain L. Maillet, to Bordeaux.

Passengers per Timandra.

Lieut. Lowry, Mr. Hood.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Batavia, Captain Lamb, for London.

Ship General Graham Captain Weatherhead, for Do.

Ship Union Captain Skitter for Bengal.

Ship Angelica, Captain Crawford, for Mauritius.

Brig Johnny, Captain Ballard, for Pinang.

American.—Ship Baganza, Captain Newcomb, for America.

Portuguese.—Ship Fama, Captain Da Cruz, for Rio Janeiro.

BENGAL.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 17th Ship David Scott,

William Hunter, from England 10th May, Madra and Madras 22d October.

Ditto Ship Juliana, D. Kidd, from China 16th September.

Ditto 18th Ship Duchess of Argyle, H. Catre, from Ceylon 21st October.

Ditto 19th Ship Auspicious, J. Neish, from Batavia 1st Oct. Malacca 4th ditto and Penang 26th ditto.

Ditto Ship Neptune, R. Carns, from Madras 17th October.

DEPARTURE.—Nov. 18th Ship Euphrates, P. Mearns, for Bassorah.

Ditto Ship Friendship, W. Black, for Ceylon.

Ditto 19th Ship Lady Banks, E. B. Walker, for London.

Ditto Ship Asia Grande, F. X. Simas, to complete her cargo for Lisbon.

Ditto 20th Ship Aurora, P. Earl, for Ceylon on the 18th instant.

Ditto Ship Liverpool, J. Green, for ditto on the ditto.

Ditto Ship George Canning, H. Stewart, for Liverpool.

Ditto Ship Alexander, B. Rogers, for Persian Gulf.

Ditto Brig Greyhound, T. Ritchie, for Port Jackson.

Ditto Ship Vittoria, R. Dudman, for London via Ceylon.

Ditto 21st Ship Oswin, James Kay for London.

Ditto Ship Lady Kennaway, J. Mee, for Ceylon.

Ditto Ship Heroine, J. Leigh, for Ditto.

Ditto Ship James Scott, B. Boon, for Ditto.

Ditto 22d Ship Thomas, E. Kegg, for Liverpool.

Ditto Ship Laura, F. P. Dennis, for Red Sea.

Ditto Ship Zelima, C. Neurenbury, for Antwerp.

Ditto Ship St. Antonio, R. Turnbull, for Red Sea.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain the Phenix, Coldstream, Cambridge, St. Julian and David Scott.

The Astell, gone to the New Anchorage. Remains the Juliana, inward bound.

KEDGEREE.

The Auspicious on her way to Town. Passed up the Henrietta Louisa.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain the Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Warren Hastings, General Hewitt, Asia and Fort William.

SAUGOR.

Remains the Europe, outward bound.

The Dutch ship Zelima, Captain C. Neurenbury, will sail for Amoy, in 2 or 3 days.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS AT MACAO.

1818	SHIPS NAMES	WHERE FROM
June 20.	Portuguese Brig Casa-dore,	Damaun, Bengal,
Ditto 26.	English Ship Juliana,	Damaun,
Ditto 27.	American Brig Alexander,	Damaun,
Ditto 28.	Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Fardo,	Bombay, Ditto & Goa, Calcutta,
July 3.	Ditto Ship Carmo,	Damaun & Goa,
Ditto 5.	Ditto Ship Rey Unido,	Damaun & Goa,
Ditto 17.	Ditto Ship Angelica,	Bombay,
Ditto 19.	English Ship Sullamany,	Ditto,
Ditto 20.	Ditto Ship Castlereagh,	Ditto,
Ditto 23.	Ditto Ship Ann,	Ditto,
Ditto 24.	Ditto Ship Milford,	Ditto,
Ditto 25.	Ditto Ship Lowjee Family,	Ditto,
Ditto 30.	Ditto Ship Bannerman,	Ditto,
Aug. 2.	Spanish Ship,	Manilla,
Ditto 6.	Portuguese Brig Temerrario,	Lisbon, left 15 Eeb.
Ditto 11.	English Ship Orwell,	London,
Ditto 12.	Ditto Ship Earl Balcanus,	Bombay,
Ditto 14.	Ditto Ship Buckinghamshire,	Ditto,
Ditto 15.	Spanish Ship Ida,	Bombay,
Ditto 18.	English Ship Marquis of Huntly,	Bombay, Bengal,
Ditto 20.	Ditto Ship Siren,	Bombay,
Ditto 20.	Ditto Ship Mailard,	Bombay,
Ditto 20.	Ditto Ship Tweed,	Ditto,

DEPARTURES FROM MACAO.

June 28, Portuguese Ship Diana, Captain Wanduck, to Rio de Janeiro.
August 4, Ditto Viajante, to Manilla.
Ditto 5, English Ship Zenobia, from Canton to Manilla.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—December 15 By the Revd. Nichols. Wade M. A. Senior Chaplain, Captain Samuel Rogers's son, of the Batt. of Artillery and Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, to Miss Lillias Elizabeth Tucker, youngest daughter of Captain Tucker of the U. C. Marine.

DEATHS.—On the 13th instant, after a short but severe illness which he bore with the greatest fortitude, John Copland Esq. Assistant Garrison Surgeon at this Presidency; a young man of a well cultivated mind and an amiable frankness of disposition, which had gained him the esteem of all that knew him, and will long cause his untimely fate to be lamented by his friends.

At Kaira on the 7th December after an illness of only a few days aged 24 years, Caroline the

Wife of George William Anderson Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service.

BENGAL. MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, on the 12th instant, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta F. T. Hall, Esq. to Miss Anna Maria Waddington.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, the Lady of Captain Raine, commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, of a Daughter.

On the 8th instant, Mrs. William Clark, of a Son. On Tuesday, the 10th instant, Mrs. William Philipps of a Son.

On Saturday, the 12th ultimo, in Fort William, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Walker, Deputy Adjutant General at Ceylon, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on Monday the 16th instant, the Lady of Captain W. C. Lewis Bird, of the 3d Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 26th ultimo, at Setapore, the Lady of Lieutenant J. Hoggan, of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the 14th instant, the Lady of J. Ahmuty, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday night last, after a most lingering illness of many months, Mr. H. Ham, Head Examiner in the Territorial Department of Government: he has left a disconsolate Widow, and five Orphans, to mourn his irreparable loss.

On the 15th instant, at the house of Mrs. Beck, Miss Isabella Thomas, aged 16 years, daughter of Major William Thomas, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 15th instant, Miss Ann MacLeod, Daughter of Sergeant John MacLeod, of the Pension List, and attached to the duties of the Town Guard, aged seven years and seven months.

On Thursday last, the 12th current, at the house of Captain Limas, of the Portuguese ship *Asia Grande*, Joaquim Anthony Pinto, Esq. at the early age of 24.

At Serampore, on the 15th instant, after an illness of only ten hours, of the cholera morbus, at the house of Colonel Meiselsbach, Miss Mary Richardson, within eighteen years and two months of age; the only Daughter of Doctor Richardson, of the 22d Regt. N. I. now at Barrackpore. It proved impossible for medical aid to check the virulence of this disease, although the young Lady was not affected with much vomiting until within four hours of her decease accompanied with the cramp in her hands and feet, and without any pain in her bowels. She expired in the space of ten hours, from the first commencement of the attack.

Died at Bandel on Monday the 9th instant, at her Grandson, Mr. Lobo's Premises Mrs. Magdalen Rego de Silva, aged 95 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, beloved by all her friends and relations.

Lately, the wife of Mr. J. G. Verboon, aged eighteen years.

At Bankerpore, on the 3d instant, of the cholera morbus, Duncan Mackintosh, Esq.

Mr. Thomas Penn, Riding Master, 3d Regiment Native Cavalry.

At Purneah, on the 13th ultimo, Isabella, Daughter of J. M. Davidson, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that Station aged one year and nine months.

At Camp, near Hoobly, of the cholera morbus, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. H. W. Hoott, Conductor of Ordnance, in the prime of life—leaving behind a disconsolate young widow and a large circle of friends to bemoan his loss.

At Calcutta, on the 30th September, Mr. Thomas Jones, aged 55.

Mr. Jones formerly resided at P. W. Island, where he held the Office of Naval Storekeeper for 15 years; but quitting active employment, he retired to Malaita about 7 years ago, in a state of comfortable independence. His health had for some time been gradually declining, and he sunk under a febrile paralytic infection, which terminated his existence without pain but with a rapidity which resisted every effort of medical relief.

To The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that a Malabar boy of about 15 years of age was received on board the *Sophia* at Busorah who stated that he belonged to a Brig called the *Mary* belonging to Madras and that she was captured by the Joasmees & plundered & sunk off Cape Rasel had all the crew, put to death, except three boys & himself that he came with the pirates to Bahrein, from whence he made his escape, and that the three other boys are still with the pirates.

The Boys relation is as follows.

The *Mary* left Madras sometime in last May, with arms and ammunition for Cochin, under charge of a conductor and another man to clean the arms, the Captain and mate were native Portuguese and the crew consisted of a Serang and 10 Lascars; after coasting it as far as Donder head they were driven off the coast by a gale of wind, and made one of the Maldiva Islands where they filled up their water, and remained one day, they had been six weeks at Sea, and were quite out of water & provisions. On leaving

the Island they steered away to the N. W. and having experienced a series of calms & storms for about two months they fell in with 7 Boats, who immediately came along side, & without making any enquiries, jumped on board and put all to death, with the exception of myself and three other boys, and then plundered and sunk the vessel, and made the best of their way to Bahrein where I made my escape. The boy says they had no quadrant on board and if they had no one knew how to use it.

This shows the impropriety of putting men in charge of valuable property, without a previous examination of their ability. Quere does not this demand the interference of government or the mercantile body; in France and other maritime kingdoms before a person is entrusted with the command of a ship, he undergoes an examination as to his proficiency, both in Seamanship and Navigation, and if this was the case in India, many deserving men would be provided for who are at present in want, and whose places are supplied by men, who go for small pay, to compensate for their want of ability.

I am Mr. Editor,
Your Obedient Servant,

I. A. E.

We have looked over the Madras Shipping list without finding this Brig she was most likely a mere coasting vessel, and perhaps sailed sometime in January or February, & having reached as far as Point de Galle, was blown off during the N. E. monsoon, and unable from her bad equipment, to regain the coast.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The *Juliana* Captain Kidd who arrived at Calcutta on the 17th November, brought an account of the loss of the *Vestal*, Captain Elliot in the straits of Colong.

This Ship brought the English *Garrison* of Malacca, to Prince of Wales Island, that place having been put in possession of the Dutch.

We may daily expect, some of our Ships from China the Lowjee Family and Castlereagh, are supposed to be the first.

The *Millford* and *Phillipa* were severally struck by Lightning at Wampoa, but received no serious damage.

A Portuguese Ship passed this port on Monday from Surat bound to Lisbon.

The *Sophia* Captain Edwin, anchored in the Harbour on Monday, from Busorah and Muscat the 4th December, the *Munoorie* Bengal Ship and a Ship belonging to the Bishop of Cannanore, sailed at the same time from Busorah.

The *Sophia* we are informed, has brought from Busorah a Boy, who formerly belonged to a Brig called the *Mary*, belonging to Madras which Brig it appears, was seized by the Joasmees of Cape Rasel, and all the crew murdered except four, the Boy's relation will be found in another part of our paper, in a letter addressed to the Editor.

Alceste Reef.—The loss of His Majesty's ship *Alceste*, commanded by Captain Murray Maxwell, in her return from China, through the straits of Gaspar, having given alarm to navigators as to the safety of the passage through that channel, we have great pleasure in laying before our readers, an original and authentic description of that reef, as ascertained from angles taken over the keel of the *Alceste* which still marks the situation of the wreck.

The highest part of West Island bore S. 22. 20' W. distant four miles and eight tenths. A remarkable White Rock forming the Northern end of Middle Island S. 18. 30' E. distant one mile and three tenths. The highest part of Middle Island, forming a peak, S. 2. 0' E. The shoals off this part of Middle Island, consist of several narrow but long patches of coral, forming channels with from six to ten fathoms water between them, but too intricate for shipping to navigate.

The *Alceste's* keel is lying about ten yards from that of the Portuguese ship *Amelia*, which was wrecked here in 1816. No other dangers exist outside of these wrecks, which are under the surface of the water in two and three fathoms depth. The soundings coming from the Northward very gradually decrease to ten fathoms nears the Reefs. With the pitch of the Reef bearing East, at the distance of two miles are twenty fathoms water.

One mile west of West Island are two patches of Rocks, nearly even with the water's edge, lying on a bank the general soundings on which is from six to ten fathoms.

Ross's Rock bears W. from the peak of Middle Island, distant four miles and half from West Island. Navigators, taking care to avoid the above mentioned dangers, will find these Straits of Gaspar preferable to those of Banca.

We are happy to add that a Survey of these Straits, as well as of Clement's Straits, the shoals North of Gaspar Island, the Southern parts of the Straits of Banca, and the Dogger

bank, has been made during the last season, and that it has been ascertained that there is a good channel inside the bank which lies off Point Romania and the Water Islands. This channel is three or four miles in breadth, and will be of great advantage to ships leaving China in the N. E. monsoon, enabling them to get into the Straits of Singapore with facility and safety in dirty weather.

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, 16th DECEMBER, 1818.

The *Sophia*, Captain Edwin from Busorah and Muscat, the 4th December, anchored in the Harbour on Monday, this vessel has brought a Packet for Government, and the kindness of a friend has supplied us with a few English papers up to the 13th of July, and Frankfort Journals to the 28th. In the few days, that intervene between these & our last account, few occurrences of any moment have taken place and, if we except the marriage of the Duke of Clarence, none at all, the elections are still proceeding and dinners were given to the city Members, Mr. Waithman & Thorp, & the public mind diverted from more important matter, by these means. The conduct of Sir Home Popham, with regard to the *Sable* deputies from St. Domingo, continues to be much talked of, & is severely censured, not only as a direlection from public duty, but as a compromise of personal dignity. The *Jemima*, left Gravesend on the 12th July, and the *Liverpool*, and *Topaze* frigate, were to sail about the middle of the month, the papers that we received contain but few commercial details, but we find Cotton had declined considerably in price, and there was a very large quantity of Bengal's in hand. In the Frankfort Journals we find a letter from London of the 18th July, to the following purport, that the Spanish Government, has granted to the English the sole privilege of importing Cotton goods of all descriptions into Spain, for a period of ten years. The report of the Queen's health on the 18th July was less favorable than on the preceding days.

We have found out notwithstanding all this speculation in the American papers concerning the occupation of Pensacola, that the American Government, have proposed restoring it to Spain on condition of the Spaniards, keeping a force sufficient, to awe the numerous tribes of Indians, and European adventurers that at present have taken refuge in the Floridas, to the observance of a strict neutrality. Even if this should be the case we can augur nothing good from such an arrangement, the Floridas have so often changed masters, that the inhabitants, are in a great measure disqualified for tranquil employment, and the 20 years they were in the possession of the English, only served to make those English or American families who had resided, from 1763 to 1783, when they was again given up to the Spaniards, more dissatisfied; and we may say that since 1810, the English or American part of the population, which amount to about 2000 families have often made overtures to the United States, for a coalition; & this will take place sooner or later. It baffles all our penetration we confess nor can we at all fathom, or even guess at the reason of all this hubbub, to search for treaties that never existed, but in the brains of these would be politicians. General Jackson may or may not have exceeded his orders, it is very true, but it is as much the business of the American Government, to keep the Seminole Indians under control, as it is that of Spain; as far as we recollect the Seminoles are an independent tribe whose country lies between the frontier of the two states, and they may be at war, and have war made on them, without any interference, of the party at peace. In fact if America does not aspire to the conquest of the Floridas a few properly disposed frontier Garrisons would effectually prevent the incursions of the Indians, and which it is,

and will be quite out of the power of the Spaniards to prevent, and in the event of a treaty being agreed to, it will be no sooner ratified; then again broken.

One of the American papers, says should the British ever hold Havana, Pensacola, affords in case of hostilities, a harbour equally commanding, for the protection of our trade in the Gulf of Mexico.

We find little respecting South America, in these papers, one paragraph contradicts another, in one the independence of the patriots, is manifest, and in another is an account of some trifling advantage gained by the royalists, magnified into a victory of extermination.

After the Floridas come the Sea serpent. The stories related of them, for there is more than one, are perfectly authenticated as far as time place and affidavits can make them, to us we confess they appear something like old womans tales.

Accounts from Baroda of the 5th instant, mention that the Cholera, that had raged there for some days, and carried off a number of persons Europeans, and as well as natives, again on the decline, but in consequence we understand His Majesty's 47th Regiment is ordered to proceed to the presidency.

Aseerghur still holds out, and Killeddar, seems resolved that nothing less than a regular siege shall induce him to surrender, preparations are however going on, but it is still thought, that Scindia, must insist on its being given up, for if it should be taken, the Killeddar, will most be put to death, as a rebel.

The arrival of the *Juliana* Captain Kidd, at Calcutta, from China, has put us in possession of news from Canton down to the end of August, and though not very interesting, yet it is satisfactory to know all our Ships, that might have been expected to arrive, had done so. The *Juliana* is said to have left Macao so late as the 16th of September, but the latest of our letters are dated only the 25th August, when the Ship left Whampoa, and our list of arrivals and departures from Macao, that have been kindly handed to us by a friend, is brought down only to the 18th of August, between which and the sailing of the *Juliana* there appears to have been neither arrivals or departures.

The Commercial accounts from Canton are on the whole favorable, and nothing has occurred to interrupt the harmony that the Chinese always affect, in transactions purely of a mercantile nature. Most of the Company's Cotton has been sold for about 14 Tales but the general price, of good Bombay Cotton may be quoted at about 12-5, Bengal a shade higher; though some sales had been effected at 12-8. In the early part of the season an agreement had been made between the holders of Cotton that none should be sold until the 1st of September under a penalty of 10,000 Dollars. This arrangement is supposed to have had a good effect and had it not been entered into, the market would have been much more depressed. At the end of July, the Chinese talked of 11 Tales, and had any sales take place this would have been the price of the season. The quantity of Cotton in the hands of the Chinese Merchants, on the 18th of August, is stated to 57,400 bales, the China (i. e.) the Retail price 15 tales. 45,000 Bales were also on board the Ships at Whampoa. Sycee Silver was at a premium of 10 per cent. and New Dollars at 100 lay produce, with the ex-

lenut was low. These are the of the intelligence from Can- and the most interesting of course to our mercantile readers, but the period of suspense will be now short, as we may daily expect the arrival of our own Ships.

The weather has continued as mentioned in our last Gazette unusually hot and oppressive, and the appearance over the Gaults have been such as denote our Elephantia squalls in October. A Letter from Tulligaum about 18 miles N. W. of Poonah, mentions that the weather for some days had been intensely hot, the Thermometer being at 90 in the middle of the day, and that on the evening of the 9th a very severe thunder storm took place, with a considerable fall of rain.

A private letter from Indore mentions that all is quiet in that quarter. We announce in our Gazette, that the British troops arrived at the place, and attended by nothing of the kind to disturb the peace.

The Engineer, Artillery, and Pioneer Departments, being those which have sustained the chief labour of the siege, are particularly entitled to the applause of the Brigadier General, for the zeal, order, and devotion, evinced by all ranks; and he feels confident, that had the Garrison stood a storm, those qualifications must have ensured success, though the breach had been defended with a gallantry equal to the perseverance displayed in protecting the siege during a bombardment of five days, and till the breach was practicable.

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part of the besieging force was trifling excepting only a dreadful accident which occurred in the mortar battery. Our correspondent closes his report here, with saying that he is preparing for us a more detailed account of the operation, which has not however yet reached us, but which we shall not fail to communicate as early as it may come to hand.

Another correspondent writes that a battery of 14 mortars and 4 howitzers was opened at noon, on the 24th. On the 26th, a little after sun-rise, a shell unfortunately burst before leaving the gun, and set fire to some other shells in the battery, which occasioned the explosion of the whole of the magazine near Six European Artillery men, and many natives were killed, and a number of both descriptions of privates severely wounded, but the officers miraculously escaped. A breaching battery of two 24-pounders; four 18-pounders, and two 12-pounders were opened at sun-rise on the 26th, and at the date of this account, which was the 28th, the writer anticipated its being carried by assault on the following one, which our former correspondent's letter has confirmed. He adds, that the garrison were gallant fellows, and suffered much from the shells.

By a third correspondent, whose letter is dated the 1st of November, we have been furnished with an authentic copy of the division orders issued to the troops after the fall of the Fortress by their distinguished Chief, and which we are proud to give the earliest publicity to in its original form:

Division Orders, by Brigadier General Watson, C. B. Camp Gurrakotah. October 30, 1818.

The surrender of Gurrakotah affords Brigadier General Watson, C. B. the opportunity of offering his best acknowledgements to the whole of the Troops engaged in the siege of that Fort, for the zeal, order, and devotion, evinced by all ranks; and he feels confident, that had the Garrison stood a storm, those qualifications must have ensured success, though the breach had been defended with a gallantry equal to the perseverance displayed in protecting the siege during a bombardment of five days, and till the breach was practicable.

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Brigadier General Watson, C. B. requests Major Hetzler, commanding the Artillery, Captain Coulthard, who commanded the Breaching Battery, Lieutenant Pew, in the Mortar Battery, and the whole of the Officers and Men of that Corps, will accept his cordial thanks. The indefatigable exertions, intrepidity, and science displayed by Ensign Irvine, Acting Field Engineer, throughout the whole siege reflects the highest credit on that valuable and promising Officer, to whom the Brigadier General offers his best thanks, as likewise to Ensign Warlow, Assistant Field Engineer, and Lieutenants Earle and Atehinson, of the Pioneers, whose valuable services are duly appreciated.

The Brigadier General cannot on this occasion omit to notice with sentiments of admiration, the animation and eagerness displayed by Brigadier Dewar, Lieutenant Colonel Rose, and the Officers and Men composing the storming and supporting columns under their respective commands, who were only waiting the signal for assault, which was prevented by the timely surrender of the Garrison.

It is also a most pleasing part of the Brigadier General's duty to record his high approbation of the able and zealous services of Captain W. James, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Division, Lieutenant Stretzell, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Captain Knolles, Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Mein, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Lieutenant Shipp, Baggage Master, who acted as my personal Staff during the siege, and likewise to Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Bagnald, 2d Battalion 13th Regiment, who assisted Lieutenant Stretzell in his department, and he request those Officers will accept his warmest acknowledgements.

Arjoon Sing, against whose power the Division under Brigadier General Watson has thus been directed, was formerly the independent proprietor of considerable Pergunah in the neighbourhood of Saugor. To defend himself against the formidable encroachments of the Nagpore Government, he sometime ago was under the necessity of calling in the assistance of Scindiah, who ordered his Officer, Baptiste, and a competent number of troops, to strengthen his means of resistance. The object being accomplished, Arjoon Sing ceded, according to previous agreement, half of his territory to Scindiah, and engaged to pay a large sum in money. Gurrakote is situated in the ceded portion of the district, and during the late agitations in that quarter, he took advantage of the disaffection of the

garrison, and brought them over to his own interests. Arjoon was not in the fort at the period of its capture.

Appah Sahib is still among the Deo Puh hills. By the last accounts the Vakeel who had been deputed to Sir John Malcolm, for the purpose of ascertaining the terms that would be granted to the Ex-Rajah on surrendering himself, had not returned.

Since our last, we have received letters from Persia, which however contain nothing of particular importance. They extend to the middle of September. At that time a Ship and a large Bugulah were at Bushire, from Muscat, with no less than from 7 to 80 African slaves, males and females, on board for sale. These wretched victims were occasionally led about the streets in search of purchasers. Thus while we are urging all the powers of Europe to abandon the abominable traffic in slaves, little notice is taken of its being carried on to such an extent in the Persian Gulf. The Joasmees this year are said to have captured 40 sail of Boats from Zanzibar, whose cargoes were principally slaves, each Boat at the lowest appears to have had from fifty to 2 and 300. The whole of these sufferers were distributed amongst the Pirate Chiefs, and will probably form part of the crews of the Piratical Boats. Zanzibar is perhaps as fine an Island as any in the world, and a perfect garden, enjoying a most salubrious climate. The Cinnamon, Cloves, and Nutmegs, which have been carried there, thrive as well as in their native country,—indeed there are large Plantations of them now,—a few boxes of Plants of Cinnamon and Cloves had just been received at Bushire when our letters came away. The Island is subjected to Muscat, and is the most valuable of its dependencies. The Slaves are principally brought from thence, and a few from the western shores of the Red Sea, Abyssinians, and Nubians.

English Extracts.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 13, 1818.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, 3 per ct. Rd 78½ | 3 per C. Consol, 77½ | Do. for Acct, 78½ 77

There is little of importance in the French papers which came to hand since our last number. It is supposed, that the Duke of Wellington, after having visited the French and British capitals will repair to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, to assist the deliberations of the Allied Sovereigns, on the great question of removing the European army from the dominions of France. The political differences between the sister Courts of Bavaria and Baden appear to have arrived at such a pitch, as to have broken up every species of diplomatic intercourse between their respective Sovereigns. The Ministers on both sides have withdrawn.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGES.

Thursday was the day originally fixed for the marriage of the Duke of Clarence with her Serene Highness the Princesses Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, and the re-marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. Preparations were accordingly made for that day, and the ancient silver plate to be used in the ceremony was at early hour in the morning conveyed from the Chapel Royal St. James's and Whitehall Chapel, to Kew Palace. The state of the Queen's health is said to have been the cause of the postponement. It was expected in the course of a few days her Majesty's health would be in a state to enable her to be present, and this expectation, we are happy to understand, has been realized. Early on Saturday morning a temporary altar was fitted up in the Queen's drawing-room, which looks into Kew gardens, on the first floor. The rail of the altar was extended for the accommodation of the four Royal personages, and 4 crimson velvet cushions for them to kneel on, and the whole was covered with crimson velvet, and the valuable and magnificent communion plate belonging to the Chapel-royal and Whitehall chapel, which had a most elegant and splendid appearance. The Royal pairs, other members of the Royal Family, and the persons who were to be present, had all arrived before 4 o'clock, at which hour the Queen was conducted into the drawingroom, and took her seat on the right side of the altar, in the same situation as she did at the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the Prince of Hesse Hombourg. The Prince Regent attended the Queen on her entrance into the drawing-room, and was followed by the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchess of Meiningen, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sidmouth, Count and Countess Munster.

The Duke of Clarence and his intended bride, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, being introduced into the room in due form, and having taken their stations at the altar, the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the

marriage ceremony, in which he was assisted by the Bishop of London. The brides had the honour of being given away by the Prince Regent. The Lord Chancellor produced the sanction of the Regent in Council to the marriages.

After the ceremony, Mr. Howse, the sergeant of the Vestries of the King's chapels Royal, was in attendance with his gold verge of office, and produced the Registry-book of the Chapel Royal, St. James's-place, when the Bishop of London, as Dean of that chapel, registered the marriages in the book accordingly, which was witnessed by the Queen, the Prince Regent, and all the branches of the Royal Family present. The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool as Prime Minister, and Viscount Sidmouth as Secretary of State for the Home Department, also signed the register-book as three of the Privy Counsellors who were present when the sanction in council was given to the marriages.

At the conclusion of the whole the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, and Viscount Sidmouth, left Kew.

The Queen retired to her private apartment, where her dinner was served up, the state of her health not permitting her to dine with company. At 5 o'clock the Prince Regent and the remainder of the company sat down to a most sumptuous dinner.

Soon after half past seven o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Kent left in Prince Leopold's travelling chariot, for Claremont. The Prince Regent and all the Royal party proceeded in open carriages to the Cottage in Kew-gardens, near the Pagoda, which was a favourite place with the King, where they drank tea. The Duke and Duchess of Clarence afterwards proceeded to the Royal Duke's residence in St. James's Palace, which was brilliantly illuminated.

At the conclusion of the ceremony General Tavor despatched a light horseman to London, announcing that the marriages had taken place, when the artillery garrison was waiting in readiness to receive the communication, and at 5 o'clock a double royal salute was fired by cannon in the Park, and the bells of several parishes were rung.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S WEDDING-DRESS.

A very rich and elegant gold tissue, with two superb borders of scalloped lama flouncing, each border headed with rich gold trimming; the body and sleeves to correspond, richly trimmed with beautiful Brussels point lace and tastefully ornamented with gold tassels; the robe of rich gold tissue, lined with white satin, and trimmed round with rich scalloped lama trimming to match the dress, and fastened at the waist with a very brilliant diamond clasp. Head-dress, a wreath of diamonds.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF CLARENCE'S WEDDING-DRESS.

A very rich and elegant silver tissue, with two broad flounces of beautiful point lace, each flounce headed with rich silver shell trimming; body and sleeves superbly trimmed with Brussels point lace and silver tassels; the robe of rich silver tissue, lined with white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and bordered with silver trimming to correspond fastened at the waist with a brilliant diamond clasp. Head-dress, a superb wreath of diamonds.

On Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, the Duchess of Meiningen arrived at the Duke and Duchess of Clarence yesterday.

The Grand Duke Michael on Friday returned to Woolwich to finish his inspection of the Royal Artillery, and previous to his reviewing the Horse Artillery he inspected a detachment of the Royal Marines, who had been trained to the new bayonet exercise, and highly approved of the evolutions performed by them.

We are sorry to state, that as Mr. Fitzclarence was riding by Hammersmith, in his chaise, the horse took fright, and Mr. Fitzclarence was thrown out and broke his leg. The Duke of Cumberland visited him after the accident, at St. James's Palace.

The Committee that managed the election of Sir Francis Burdett have published a statement of the expenses incurred. They say that the whole cost of the late election amounts to 1,195l. 16s. 8d.; that they have received in subscription 829l. 11s. and that the balance remaining due of course is 366l. 5s. 8d.

Copy of a letter from the High Constable of Westminster, to the Chairman of Sir Francis Burdett's Committee:—

Sir—I have to inform you that I have just been with Mr. Hobhouse, who has communicated to me the orders of my Lord Sidmouth, as High Steward of Westminster, that neither myself or any of the constables are to attend on the procession on Monday next. I am, Sir your obedient servant,

Charing cross, July 11. WM. LEE.

Duel.—On Sunday, at one o'clock, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Vanhomrigh met in the neighbourhood of the Man of War, in consequence of the transaction of the preceding day, when, after discharging each a case of pistols, they quitted the ground, attended by their seconds. Mr. Grattan, jun. accompanied Mr. Wallace, and Major Cheshire, Mr. Vanhomrigh. Neither party received the slightest injury.—*Dublin Evening post, July 7.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 16th December 1818.

from the last Page.)

Charles De Renhart
William M'Lellan, for the murder
of John Keveney, servant of the Hud-
son Bay Company, at the River Win-
nipeg, the year 1816, came on before the
Justice and Mr. Justice Perrault,
Monday last (the 30th of March).
Stuart had previously arrived from
Montreal for the purpose of assisting in
conduct of the prosecution; but upon
learning the determination of the
Court to admit of no inter-
jections or suggestions during
the examination, he declined any
part, and returned to
his residence. The trial took place.
The Court sat in the Chamber de
la Duchette, and Gate
went to the locality of the
murder is alleged
to have taken place, from a presumed
distance within the jurisdiction
of the Bench for Que-
bec, by Messrs. Hubert Faile
and Messrs. of the day until
about one o'clock in the
afternoon, when they were put into
the hands of the marshals sworn as
jurors. The Court
then adjourned, at a quarter past
three, to re-entering upon
business. The sentence was pronounced
on the prisoner convicted in the
case of the team Bre-Lapointe
sworn examined as a wit-
ness, and the pathé Crown. His
counsel made two of the pri-
soners several hours,
and a wife some ability and
apparently with a view of trying
the consistency of the witness. At
one o'clock the Court adjourned in
order to take refreshment, and about
two o'clock the Court again met. Capt. D'Orense
was called upon as the next wit-
ness for the prosecution, but shortly
after the commencement of his testimony,
Attorney-General, still having many
cases to examine, and finding it im-
possible to get through the
business on the part of the Crown,
at midnight (with which the term
ended, and with it the jurisdiction of
the Court), moved, by the consent of
the prisoners, for leave to withdraw a
moment after which the Jury was dis-
missed without giving a verdict, leaving
in custody of the prisoners; after sit-
ting of thirty-six hour, the same as
before the Jury were impanelled."

The following details are given by the *Journal de Toulouse*, respecting the brilliant offer made to Madame MANSON by Parisian speculators :—

Madame MANSON has been invited by a person, recently arrived from Paris, to reside for three months at the gardens of Trivoli; she would only be required to walk about for the gratification of the curious. She was offered for this the sum of 120,000 francs, of which 24,000 would be instantly paid down, and the remainder at the expiration of the engagement. The individual who made this proposal was furnished with a contract, drawn out in the most legal manner, for engagements with Madame MANSON, in the name of two rich houses in Paris, whose agent he was,

The last accounts from Rome mention, that public safety becomes daily more confirmed in the Pontifical States. Nearly all the chiefs of the brigand bands have surrendered themselves; amongst these in the noted Cesaris. The gendarmes will be newly organised. The army of the line, of his Holiness, is estimated at about 9000 men of all ages.

A bag, containing nearly 1000*l.* in English gold coin, was lately digged up near low water mark, on one of the

beaches near Deal, by a Custom-house officer, who was patrolling that coast. It is supposed to have been thrown overboard by some smuggling boat whilst chased. A claim has been thrown in for the money in question, but upon what ground we have not heard.

On Thursday last was interred at Cobham, Surrey, CHARLES BARTHOLOMEW, aged 76. He was the third and last of the family, who were deaf and dumb; and though possessed of a large estate, and (some say) several thousand pounds in cash yet he would scarcely allow himself common necessities. He employed himself in serving bricklayers, catching moles, and any kind of drudgery.

MR. BAKER.

Bequests (in the 3 per cent Consols)	
of the late J. Baker, Esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.	
Bethlem Hospital	10,000
London Lying-in ditto	5,000
Marine Society	500
London Hospital	£10,000
Small Pox and Inoculation	3,000
St. Luke's	3,000
Philanthropic Society	1,600
Society for discharge, &c. of small debts.	3,000
Charity School of Christ Church, Middlesex	800

BANK OF ENGLAND.

It appears from accounts lately presented to the House of Commons, that the amount of the sums paid by the public to the Bank as a remuneration for receiving the *contributions* on loans, independent of the annual expense of management, from 1793 to 1816 inclusive is 597,986*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; that the number of forged notes discovered from June 1, 1812, to April 16, 1818, distinguishing those from 1*l.* 20*l.* and upwards, is 131,361; that the total expense of prosecutions for forgeries or uttering forged notes, from March 1, 1797, to April 1, 1818, amounts to 143,370*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; that the nominal value of the notes of which payment was refused, from January 1, 1816 to April 10, 1818, is 74,760; and that the nominal value of forged notes paid by the Bank, for the same period which was afterwards recovered on the forgeries being detected, was only 75*l.* The whole expense of prosecutions in 1797, was only about 1500*l.* while in the first three months of the present year, it is 19,980*l.*

On June 23d was determined in the Court of King's Bench a question of vital importance to the commercial world as it respects, the power assumed by the Bank of England of impounding *Bank Notes supposed to be forgeries*. In an action brought by a respectable tradesman named Brook, residing in the neighbourhood of Holborn, against Warwick an inspector of notes to the Bank of England, for charging the Plaintiff with having in his possession a forged Bank Note; and for having been the means of his being imprisoned 24 hours. In the course of the proceedings Lord Ellenborough repeatedly intimated his opinion, that there was no pretence for the conduct observed towards the Plaintiff. His Lordship on one occasion said, "the sole question seems here to be, whether we are to assert the rights and liberties of the people, rather than that a clerk of the Bank should be found to be in the wrong!"

On another occasion, his Lordship said: "I think the commitment in this case is unfounded in law, and the man who urges a commitment in this case, is crasse ignorantæ. Mr. Baker of Marlborough-street, was the magistrate by whom the commitment was signed. The jury very properly returned their verdict accordingly. After this public declaration of so able a man and so sound a lawyer as

the noble Lord before whom the case was tried, we hope the question will for ever be put to rest. So excessively arbitrary were the Counsel for the Bank on this occasion, that notwithstanding the judge advised a compromise, and the plaintiff agreed to it, they resisted it; and on a second occasion his Lordship recommended their suffering a verdict of 40s. to be taken, they pertinaciously refused hoping to the last to have their original usurped power supported.

A recent Order of Council suspends the training of the militia for the present year.

The intended new opening from Piccadilly on the west side of Burlington House into Burlington Gardens, will be covered with an awning similar to that of the Albany. Instead of chambers, handsome shops are to be fitted up on each side for the display of articles of taste and fancy.

QUESTIONS.

ADDRESSED TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST-
MINSTER; AND OF EVERY INDEPENDENT
CITY AND BOROUGH IN THE EMPIRE.

What does he deserve who sells his country?

Does he deserve a whit less who sells
his share of the country?

Can a man justly complain of any vote, however detestable which a House of

however detestable, which a House of Commons may pass, when he is conscious of having voted from improper motives for a Candidate of arbitrary principles?

Is there any difference between voting in the House of Commons for the Suspension

in the House of Commons for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, or for any like oppressively unconstitutional measure, and voting at the Hustings for a Candidate who has either actually supported these measures in Parliament, or would notoriously have supported them, had he enjoyed a seat at the time they were proposed?

Are there not many ways of selling one's vote, besides the vulgar one of actually receiving money for it?

JERSEY, JUNE 12.—A few days since, as some workmen were quarrying stones amongst the ruins of the ancient Chapel Des Pas (ou De Paix), they found a human skeleton, in a perfect state, several feet under ground, in a kind of vault made in the rock; it was embedded in a sort of white plaster or cement, made of shells. As it was found under the centre of the chapel, many are of opinion that it was the founder of that ancient edifice who had been buried there. Of the antiquity of this building no trace is to be found in the history of Jersey. They have a tradition here, that lime was formerly made from the shells of limpets, &c. gathered from the innumerable rocks which surrounded this island, but that it has not been in use for more than 1000 years.

FREE TRADE IN BEER—Yesterday in pursuance of an advertisement, a Meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, to receive the Report from Mr. Barber Beaumont of the result of the Petition to the House of Commons against the Monopoly in the Trade of Beer. A Gentleman, whose name we could not learn, took the Chair; but as the Meeting did not consist of more than twelve persons out of the 14,000 who signed the Petition to the House of Commons, Mr. Barber Beaumont moved an adjournment for three weeks, which was carried unanimously.

The coachman of a Foreign Minister at Vienna, being suspected of smuggling, was watched on his return from a journey, and was found to have with him a number of packets addressed to his master. Respect to the character

the latter induced the Austrian Authorities to abstain from opening them, but they informed the Minister, who ordered the packets to be opened at his hotel, in the presence of a superior Officer of the Customs. The packets were found to contain prohibited goods; to the amount of 20,000 florins. The coachman was immediately discharged by his master, and handed over to the Austrian Authorities.

NEW CHURCHES.

THE NEW CHURCH IN THE PARISH
OF STEPNEY.—Yesterday the ceremony
of laying the first stone of this church by
his Royal Highness the Duke of York,
assisted by the Bishop of London, took
place. About two o'clock his Royal
Highness arrived at the London hospital,
in the Committee-room of which an ele-
gant cold collation was provided; about
half-past three, his Royal Highness, the
Bishop, the Trustees, the Stewards, &c.
proceeded from the hospital in grand
procession to the site of the intended new
church. The Bishop of London said
a prayer; after which about 2000 children
joined in singing the 100th Psalm. His
Royal Highness then, with the usual
ceremony, laid the first stone of the
church. The children then joined in
singing a hymn, composed for the occa-
sion. The Bishop then gave his blessing,
and the procession, a little after four, re-
turned to the London hospital.

THE GERMAN STAGE.—A new tragedy, by M. GRILLPARZET, entitled *Apopho*, and founded on the history and death of that celebrated "tenth muse," has produced a great sensation, not only at Vienna, where it is acted, but throughout Germany. It is formed upon the model of the Greek drama.

KALEIDOSCOPE.—The French, it appears, have made a grand improvement in this extraordinary trifle. Ours, say they, was produced in the very infancy of the art. The Parisian artist, by means of a screw, makes the angle between the internal reflectors gradually more obtuse, and thus gives the flower increased richness, and by the gradual expansion, greatly increased beauty. He has moreover painted upon glass a variety of flowers, landscapes, fanciful figures, and human faces. He has even introduced little whole-length portraits of Francis I. Henry IV. and Louis XVIII.

American Extracts

CH ARLESTON, — JULY 12.

More piracy.—The schr. Sight, capt. Sy arrived at St. Jagó de Cuba, from this port the 10th ult. after touching at Barraco distress, having been plundered two after leaving this, by a piratical privateer. The following particulars are furnished by Capt. Sylva :

Sailed from Charleston on
 May, bound for St. Iago de Cuba
 25th of same month, in lat 28, 48, lon
 at 10 A. M. was boarded by a pilot
 schooner of about 35 tons burthen, manned
 with about 25 men, all Englishmen, and
 showing no colors; then in company with
 another armed schooner with two topsails;
 the latter said to have left Savannah 14 days
 before. They boarded and kept possession
 of the Sight till 4 o'clock, P. M. during
 which time they robbed capt. Sylva, his
 mate and passengers, of their clothes and of
 different pieces of furniture, together with
 goods belonging to the cargo and to the adven-
 turers, and articles appertaining to the vessel
 viz. the square sail, the gaff, masts, and
 a piece of Russia sheeting, all the new
 king, and the provisions, amounting
 to upwards of \$14000.

Rice—Prime, D6.50—second quality, £6.
Flour—Camden, (sup.) D10.50 a D11—Phila
dephia, 10.50 a 11.

Dry Goods.—Nothing doing by the im-
porters or auctioneers, and very little by
the retailers.

Groceries.—Some stir has been made in
the market by speculators, who have purchased
West-India Produce on the strength of an ex-
pected rupture with Spain. Most of the
Sugar, Coffee and Molasses in town have been
bought up, and are now held at prices above
our late quotations. Brandy and Holland Gin
have both fallen a little. 100 puncheons
Antigua Rum, 3d proof, sold at auction at 111
cents.

Rice.—Has advanced since our last to D6,
50. Very little of prime quality to be had.

Cottons.—Very dull, but holders unwilling
to sell much under our quotations.

Tobacco.—But little at market, and the de-
mand limited; first quality Georgia Tobacco,
in small lots, has sold this week at D10.

Flour.—The quantity on hand is considera-
bly lessened, and prices of last week fully
supported.

Corn.—Continues at the quotations of the
last two or three weeks.

Naval Stores.—Sales very limited, and
prices stationary.

Freights.—Obtained with much difficulty—two
or three vessels are taking in slowly at 1d. per
lb. for Cotton to England.

HAVANNA, July 1.

The topic of conversation for the week
past has been the subject of war between Spain
and the United States, and not without some
cause for apprehensions even among our best
politicians. We had been for some time past
apprised of Gen. Jackson's hostile appearance
in the neighborhood of Pensacola, and listened
with ridicule to the insinuations of the Span-
iards that he intended to attack that place;
but we were much staggered to see on the
26th ult. the American schooner Washington,
bearing a "Flag of Truce," direct from that
port, with Spanish troops and passengers,
bringing with them the capitulation of Pen-
sacola to the American forces. *In an instant
Rumor, with her ten thousand mouths, announ-
ced a declaration of war by the United States.
Speculation was not asleep, you may be as-
sured: the wise men sold to the fools—Flour,
which was merely nominal at D 15, sold for 16
and 20; Rice rose from 8 to D10 in a mo-
ment, and the whole day was passed in schem-
ing speculations, conjecturing causes, and in-
venting lies; a scene of as anxious confusion
and solicitude as I ever remember to have wit-
nessed. A confiscation of American property, and
Embargo, we were told were to take place
immediately; those who were ready for sea
were damming the consignees because they
were not cleared, and it was with no little
difficulty that those who were discharging were
restrained from slipping their cables and put-
ting to sea, without leave or license, "Moro
pass," "Doctors' bill," or "stores," but the
next day, to the astonishment of all,
Americans were suffered to depart in peace,
that flag, which had scarcely been seen
for Moro for nearly three weeks, for two
consecutive days was flying to announce arrivals
all parts of the States. Speculation died
in spasms, and rumour having broke a blood
vessel, bled to death, which closed the scene
of confusion. Things have again got settled,
Pensacola will likely supply us pretty
with lumber and tar, pitch, turpentine
shingles—So that in the end the supposed
lost party will have the best of the bargain;
that place, which has always been a tax
on the revenue.—The affair is talked
of merely as if it were a bruised leg—mortifi-
cation may take place, but the skin is only

BALTIMORE, July 15.

We understand that Judge Bland, the U. S.
commissioner remaining in South America,
expects to meet the Ontario, at Valparaiso in
August or September next, and return in her
so as to reach home about the beginning of
December. We should suppose that the great
change in the prospects of Chili, and its proba-
ble effects on the adjoining province of Peru,
will make it important to bring down informa-
tion to a period as late as possible prior to the
session of Congress? when it is more than pro-
bable the executive will be called on for infor-
mation, unless they should be much less inqui-
tious than the last Congress.

[New York Even. Post.—July 23.

have late accounts from our army in Pensa-
cola. All was tranquil there. Another dis-
tinguished Indian chief had been taken and
put to death.

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 14.

Major Cutler of the army, who
passed through this place a few days ago, in-
formed us that the notorious chief Ou-ta-se-
mic-co or Mic-co-de-ca-e, who has been for
some time past very active in exciting the In-
dians to hostility against the whites, was exe-
cuted at fort Gaines, on the 28th ult. by a party
of the U-fau-la Indians. No murders or depreda-
tions, have been committed on the frontiers,
by the Indians, recently. Major Dinkins, with
a detachment of about two hundred and fifty
soldiers, of the 4th regiment of infantry, left
fort Hawkins on Wednesday last, for Pensa-
cola, via fort Gaines. We understand general
Gaines has removed his head-quarters to fort
Hawkins.

By late accounts from Pensacola, we learn that
all is going on well there. Advice from Fort
Scott, of recent date, furnish nothing new, ex-
cept that a distinguished hostile chief, Antos-
see Micco, had been taken and put to death.
The Seminoles we are informed, have sued
for peace.—Information has been received at
the Creek agency, that an embassy deputed
by the whole tribe, would soon be up, for
the purpose of endeavoring to effect a pacifi-
cation with our government. The mischief
lately done by the Indians on the southern
part of our frontier, is said to be by an out-
lying party belonging to Fowlown, who it
is thought will never be friendly, and must
therefore be extirpated before security can be
given to our border inhabitants in that quar-
ter.

Messrs. Stocks, Montgomery and Camak,
who were appointed on the part of this state
to assist in running the dividing line between
Georgia and Tennessee, yesterday made their
report to the executive, which we understand
is entirely satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Whereas, by an act of Congress passed
on the third day of March, 1815, entitled
"an act to provide for the ascertaining and
surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the
treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other
purposes," the President of the United States
is authorized to cause the lands, acquired by
the said treaty, to be offered for sale, when
surveyed.

Therefore, I James Monroe, President of
the United States, do hereby declare and
make known, that public sales for the disposal
(agreeably to law) of certain lands in the
Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba,
in the said territory, on the first Monday in
January next, and shall continue for three
weeks, during which time will be offered
for sale,

Townships numbered 9 to 16 inclusive, in range 6	
9 to 16	in 6
10 to 16	in 7
10 to 16	in 8

except such lands as have been reserved by law
for the support of schools, and for other pur-
poses. The land shall be offered for sale in
regular numerical order, commencing with
the lowest number of section, township and
range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Wash-
ington, the 16th day of July, one thousand
eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President :

J. MEIGS,

Commissioner of the Grand Land Office.

WESTCHESTER, (Penn.) July 22.

We had on Monday a number of heavy
showers, attended with some thunder and
lightning. In the course of the day, rain fell
4 inches deep upon the average level, as
ascertained by a gentleman in this town. A
friend was curious to calculate the quantity
that has fallen in the borough, and states
that it contains 1132 acres.—That on each
acre fell 108,617 gallons. On the whole
borough, 122,954,444 gallons, which would
fill a canal 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep for
1316 yards.

The season.—Has been so far very favourable
to vegetation. The crops of wheat, rye,
barley and grass, are generally excellent. The
weather for ten days past had been very warm
and dry, but on Sunday we had refreshing
showers; the corn crops never looked more
promising. Chester against Lancaster yet.

SAVANNAH, July 11.

The Venezuelan privateer *Cerony* alias
Felix, which arrived at this port a few days
since, has been seized and libelled for having
violated the neutrality bill, passed by congress
at their last session. It is said by some that
the charge will not be substantiated so as to
condemn her.

The following interesting circular from Wm.
Shaler, Esq. was received yesterday by the sch.
Fayette, from Gibraltar, without date.

(CIRCULAR)

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that
in reply to a requisition made by me on the
Algerine government, I have received the most
positive assurances, that during the existence
of pestilence in Algiers, instructions will be
given to the commanders of their cruisers
not to board any American merchant vessel,
on any pretext whatsoever; and I request,
that for the information of our fellow citizens,
whom the same may concern, you will give
to this circular that publicity within your
district which the case requires; and that you
will immediately inform me, or the naval
forces of the U. S. stationed in the Mediter-
ranean, of any departure from this arrange-
ment on the part of the Algerines, which may
come to your knowledge, in order that the
same may be corrected forthwith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Sir, your most ob't serv't,

WM. SHALER.

Consul General of the U. S.
in Barbary.

To the Consul of the U. S.
at Gibraltar.

A Spanish brig was captured on the banks
by a patriot schooner painted black who after
murdering the captain in cold blood, put the
crew on board an American brig arrived at
Havana and then made off with his prize:
reported himself from Charleston.

Loss of the Ship *Numa*.—The editor of the
Baltimore Patriot has been favoured with the
following letters from Captain. Sherington,
late commander of the ship *Numa*, of Balti-
more, to his owner, Jacob Adams, esq. detail-
ing the particulars of the loss of that vessel:

Frigate Nereide, Brest May 1, 1818.

JACOB ADAMS, Esq.—It is with much pain
that I have to address you on the subject of the
loss of the *Numa*. I left the New Diep on
the 28th day of March, and had a very fine
time, until the 14th day of April, in lat. 40,
38, long. 39, 40, W. at 2 A. M. saw a strange
sail coming down before the wind, the wind N. W.
my ship riding W. S. W. with my starboard tack
on board, under double reefed topsails, fore and
main courses set; the ship appeared to steer
directly for my beam, as if he intended to run
me down. I instantly put my helm up, took
the trumpet and hailed him, told him to put
his helm a-starboard or he would run me down;
but as my ship kept off, he still steered right
for me, and struck me just before the gangway,
cut me down three streaks below the bends,
and tore my sails & rigging into a most shock-
ing condition. With much difficulty we kept
her up until day-light, when boarding him with
my boat, found him to be the French frigate
Nereide, of 44 guns, Com. Buttelle, from the
West-Indies, bound to Brest. I demanded of
him some assistance, which he refused, but told
me he would give me five minutes to get all
my things out of the ship, if I meant to leave
her. I answered, that the ship was sinking,
that having received damage from him I would
abandon the ship to him, and he might do with
her what he pleased. He then gave orders to
burn her, sent his boat to her for that purpose,
but before the fire made any progress, she sunk,
and his boat had much difficulty to get away be-
fore she went down.

I have found, since I have been on board
this frigate, that they saw the ship at least fifteen
minutes before she struck me, which was about
the time I saw the *Nereide*, but the officer on
watch at that time was a midshipman, and he
would take no advice; the petty officers all told
him if he did not starboard his helm he would
run that ship down, but he told them he had
the command, and if they did not hold their
tongues he would knock them down with the
speaking trumpet. The *Nereide* this day arriv-
ed in Brest roads, and is quarantined for 25
days, so that I cannot get on shore until the ex-
piration of that time. I shall then take with
me the affidavits of most of the petty officers
on the watch, and when I get on shore, shall
take the advice of the consul or agent, and A-
merican or English merchants, if any there. I

have received the most uncouth treatment
I have been on board this frigate; that I
expended in my life.—When I obtain
extension of my protest, I will immediately
close a copy to you, and shall return home
soon as possible. I remain, &c.

WM. SHERIDAN

The United States frigate
Macdonough, sailed yesterday
for Russia. She has on board His Excellency
Campbell, Minister to the Court of St. Pe-
tersburg, his Lady, and three children.

The Minister, we learn, has expressed
thanks for the hospitality and attention
him during his stay here. We have
mentioned instances by a number of our
distinguished fellow citizens.

Immediately on the Minister's ar-
rival, the Hon. Mr. Cassinshield, Sec-
retary of the Navy, came to the frigate
to see him, and to pay his respects
on their passage; he was accom-
panied by the Hon. Mr. Adams, who
ced him to the *Independence*,
in which he has taken passage
occasion, in compliance with the
Navy, both these men were
manned, the sailors being
fired a national salute
and departure from
of distinction, we learned
President of the United
of the Department. A
collation was provided
bridge on board the *Inde-
pendence*.

On Wednesday last,
family, embarked on board
His Excellency was com-
al salute, the marines pro-
drums beating a march.
by the Secretary of the
Hull and Macdonough, for offi-
government, and citizens here
of him.

On Sunday the Min-
dence of the Secretary
and was received there
that ancient town.

The *Guerrero*, is one of the
frigates ever afloat. She has, we under-
stand, a full crew, eight Lieutenants, and two
Midshipmen on board, and after 12
Minister at Cronstadt, will proceed
Mediterranean.

The weather becoming squally, the
Nereide anchored off Long-Island head,
outer harbor last evening. We think it
nate that she did anchor, as the storm
probably have overtaken her in the Nar-
rows. [The New York Evening Post.]

From the Richmond Enquirer

The speculations in Bell's
Messenger of May last cannot be
any man, who values our national
ter or honesty, without indignation
disgust. An American turns
loathing from the idea, that the Pre-
sident of the United States is guilty of the
and machiavelian policy ascribed to
What! invade Florida under the
tence of chasing the Indians, but
to make a provisional occupation y
rida, which is to become an actual
premanent seizure? Such designs,
tricks, such a crooked line of policy
suit the princes of the old World
they do not suit the character of Mon-
—they are abhorrent to the high-min-
dness and honor of this republican peo-
ple. If we conceived, for the moment,
that our country was capable of such a
line of policy, we should blush at her
degeneracy.

The *Messenger* seems to think, that
the President of the U. States will play
upon the fears of Spain, and that after
we have occupied Florida, by force, will
intimidate the monarch into a surrender
of the province. It is impossible—we
shall lose more by such a course than we
shall gain. We may gain Florida—we
shall lose our high-minded character.
What credit shall we gain by this com-
plication of fraud and duress—duress too
upon a nation like Spain?—Away too
with such machiavelian principles.

More wonderful still than the slanders
of a British press!—we find even some
of the American papers countenancing

MADAME CATALANI.—This Lady is sent with the King and Queen of Bavaria to the Palace of Nymphenbourg, where she has been most graciously received by their Majesties. She intends immediately after having sung at Court, to give a grand concert at Munich. The heat has already become so excessive in all parts of Italy, that great fears are entertained of new earthquakes.

Modern Greece: a Poem.

Concluded from our last.

8vo. pp. 67. Murray. London 1817.

The mention of the Parthenon naturally brings back to the poet's mind the "bright age of Pericles," which, as our readers know, Phidias discarded the stiff, dry formality of the ancient sculpture & invented a style uniting truth, grandeur, & refinement; a style at once beautiful & sublime, and combining every ideal grace with every natural perfection. The masterpieces of his art having survived the very cities which they adorned, had fallen, in lapse of time, into the hands of barbarous conquerors, who felt no interest in the monuments of the soil which they invaded, and were totally unaffected by the productions of an art, which a servile nation never yet learned to appreciate. The "sphere of sovereign beauty," to which Phidias "led the way," was far above the conception of a race of gross fanatics, who without remorse mutilated the finest statues, and even pounded them for mortar to patch up some miserable house or garden wall. No reasonable man, therefore, can grieve that the most valuable part of what remained has been removed to the British soil, which, amidst all the disorders of modern Europe, has been to the world a friendly asylum, in which persecution, whether as applied to men or to marbles, ceases to exert its power. The fact of the British Parliament having acceded, after mature deliberation, to the purchase in question, is the best exculpation of Lord Elgin's proceedings; and though we should not think it proper to do a little wrong, even with a view of doing a great right, and much less of merely purchasing a gratification; yet upon a review of all the circumstances attending the transaction, we are sincerely glad to see the Phidian marbles deposited on British ground, and forming, as they now do, an unequalled school of art for the rising talent of our native sculptors. We can, however, at the same time indulge with our author the feelings which a traveller must necessarily experience at seeing the Parthenon thus dismantled of its long-cherished honours.

"Lone are thy pillars now—each passing gale
Sighs o'er them as a spirit's voice, which
moan'd

That loneliness, and told the plaintive tale
Of the bright synod once above them throned.
Mourn, graceful ruin! on thy sacred hill,
Thy god, thy rites, a kindred fate have
shared:

Yet art thou honour'd in each fragment still,
That wasting years and barbarous hands had
spared;

Each hallow'd stone, from rapine's fury borne,
Shall wake bright dreams of thee in ages yet
unborn." (P. 46.)

That such "bright dreams" will indeed be awakened we have no doubt; and, with all the supposed bad taste that attaches to this country, we are fully convinced that a few years will witness a flourishing school of British sculptors. Nor have we faith in the corrupt opinion that taste and genius, of the highest order, may not be fostered as well in Great Britain, as under serener skies and more glowing suns.

The advantages derived to France from its gallery in the Louvre have been too evident not to excite the attention of other nations. Buonaparté, it is well known, found it expedient to give no less a sum than 12,000,000 of livres (500,000 sterling) for the Borghese collection alone; the value affixed to the celebrated Torso of Michael Angelo, in the Louvre, was 300,000 francs (12,000 sterling); and one single length, measuring six feet, of the frieze of the Parthenon, of

which the Elgin collection nearly two hundred and fifty feet, estimated, in the Paris collection, at more than 3,000*l.* of English money.

We fully enter into our author's description of these works of art, which is in general correct and spirited, though with an occasional mixture of *della crusca* lines and thoughts.

We are fully alive to the value of the Elgin marbles, as works designed and directed by the greatest of sculptors, and doubtless executed in part, if not almost every where finished, by his own hand; works which, after being admired and venerated for more than seven hundred years by the ancient world, have survived to us, corroded indeed by time and mutilated by accident.

Their number and extent adds exceedingly to the general effect: we are transported at once into the ruins of a spacious temple, amidst the vast masses brought from the utmost verge of the European continent, and which had for ages adorned a far distant scene. This allusion adds to the whole collection a solemn interest, which cannot be excited by individual specimens, however exquisitely wrought, or connected with whatever local operations. The mind of the spectator invests them with an air of romantic interest, when it is considered that they were sculptured more than two thousand years ago; that they have been exposed not only to the ordinary vicissitudes of nature, but to innumerable casualties of a still more formidable kind; that they constituted a part of the property of a nation, who, though they knew nothing of their value, yet from feelings of ignorance and jealousy, could not be induced, without a thousand arts and bribes, to suffer their removal; and, if we add to the whole, that even when removed, they were to be carried by manual labour for several miles, from Athens to the Piræus, in a country without roads or machinery, in order to be transported to England; in their way to which one of the vessels was shipwrecked and for a considerable time its valuable cargo lost, and in the end recovered only by inconceivable labour, and at an overwhelming expense;—with such reflections, it is impossible to view these prodigies of ancient art without deep regard, even independently of that intrinsic merit which rendered their preservation a matter of such anxious importance. Happily, they are now in a situation where they are not likely for ages to meet with the destruction that awaited them under their Turkish possessors; or with that dispersion to which the collections of private individuals are ever liable, and which would have materially deducted from the value and interest which they possess in conjunction.

But it is not by this general survey, but by minute inspection, that we learn to enter fully into the merits of the Elgin collection. The first effect is indeed imposing, but a patient and elaborate examination can alone convey an adequate conception of the wonderful powers of that of whom Cicero was accustomed to say, "*Phidias simulacris nihil perfectius.*"

The harmony of the proportions; the exquisite elaboration of the workmanship; the grace and severe dignity of the attitudes; the incomparable rivalship and fine adjustment of the drapery; the concinnity and majesty of the whole design; the spirited seizure of evanescent graces and muscular actions, which perish as soon as they rise, and which, therefore, it is almost impossible to embody in a substantial form,—all these are but parts of those numerous excellencies, which the study of these marbles unfolds.